













## The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1903.

PUBLISHED BY

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.  
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.  
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

The constantly growing circulation of The Colonist has rendered it necessary to open a branch office at Vancouver in order to more satisfactorily handle Mainland business. A central location has been secured at No. 515 Hastings St., and Mr. W. R. Creech, a well-known citizen of the Terminal City, and formerly of Victoria, has been appointed manager of the branch office. Mr. Creech will receive subscriptions to both Daily and Semi-Weekly editions and will make advertising contracts. Patrons of the Paper and others interested are cordially invited to call at the Vancouver office when on the Mainland and avail themselves of its facilities.

## A LOYAL CONSERVATIVE.

It is not often that we deal with the individuality of any member of the Liberal-Conservative party. But the Conservatives of Victoria are having thrust at them daily that the party in Kootenay, particularly Nelson, is being split through the factions individually of Mr. John Houston, just as the Conservatives at Nelson are having it thrust at them that the party is split in Victoria, through the factions of opposition of one or two of its members here. Neither statement is true, but both statements are likely to damage the party's interests where their falsity is not known. Mr. John Houston of Nelson has been a force in politics municipal, provincial, and federal, in the Kootenay country for quite a number of years. During these years his loyalty to what he considered the interests of the city he lived in, the Province or the Dominion of Canada, has never been questioned, nor has his great ability nor his zeal. He has perhaps been too little ready to give credit to those who differed from him for disinterestedness equal to his own, and he has been a heavy and unmerciful critic of his foes on various issues. He has therefore many enemies, and these are not confined to any particular party. But he has also many friends, more friends than enemies. A party line fight in provincial politics meant more to Mr. Houston than possibly to any other politician in the province. For two reasons. In the first place, many of his friends and supporters in the past have been Liberals, and a small group of Conservatives have been very bitter opponents of his in municipal politics. They have evidently not ceased their opposition at the call of party, while he, at the call of his party, has divested himself of some of his strength in dealing with them. To our mind, such men disgrace the name of Conservative, because they are trying to utilize the party to wreak a private animosity. Upon that question of provincial politics do they oppose Mr. Houston? Do they subscribe to the "Honesty" platform? He helped to frame it. Do they protest against the Redistribution Act? He was the main instrument in passing such of its provisions as apply to Kootenay. Do they disapprove of the constitution of the Conservative Union of the province? He is its president. We of the Coast cannot be expected to know the ins and outs of the local situation at Nelson. But we do know enough to know that loyalty to the Conservative party, the situation of the province and of the government, call imperatively for a very different attitude towards Mr. John Houston, the president of the Conservative Union, than that adopted by a certain clique in Nelson. In the second place, Mr. Houston finds a demand made upon his party loyalty, by the fact that his allegiance and co-operation is required for men to whom he has been opposed upon issues not now drawn. If John Houston close to both the party, we venture to say he would emerge individually triumphant in Nelson, while some other people in Kootenay would not. He does not so choose. Why? Because he is a loyal Conservative. In his paper last week he quoted a very ignorant statement as to the attitude of the provincial Conservative party on various questions affecting labor. He confused that statement with the records of Charles Wilson, R. F. Green, Capt. Tallow and Richard Mc Bride, and said not a word about his own. Every one of these were gentlemen belonging to a section of the party to which Mr. Houston, prior to the introduction of party lines, was opposed. Not one of them has done as much for the working men of British Columbia as Mr. Houston himself. How easy it would have been for him to have let the weight of the accusation be quoted rest on them, and to have absolved himself. But no! He gives them credit where credit is due, and winds up by saying: "Legislation that really benefited labor has not been secured by the 'professional' friend of laboring men; but, instead, it has invariably been secured by men who are broad-minded enough to legislate for all classes. The 'professional' labor legislator is not better than the 'professional' corporation legislator, and sometimes is even worse." That is what we call party loyalty. His reference to men with whom, if he were factious, he would be at daggers drawn, is that in a very important respect, they are "broad-minded enough to legislate for all classes." If the party in Nelson desires Mr. Houston to be its standard-bearer and duly nominates him, we hope that those Conservatives now endeavor-

ing to prevent his nomination, will loyally assist in electing the party candidate, and we are pretty sure they will. A split confined to Nelson would not do any injury there, but its effect throughout the province would be bad. We need united effort everywhere to insure victory all along the line.

## A MISSION TO OTTAWA.

The Hon. R. F. Green and the Hon. Charles Wilson have left for Ottawa to press the position and claims of the province in reference to its rights to pass certain legislation and other matters in dispute between British Columbia and the Dominion government. In one of the matters with which they have been charged their mission has been forestalled. We see that the Dominion government has decided to give a substantial bonus to the production of lead. Three-quarters of a cent a pound is a very substantial aid, and should have a good effect upon a languishing industry. We would rather have seen a duty placed upon lead and its products entering Canada. At the present time everything British Columbia gets out of lead mines is the wages paid the lead miners. A policy which would have made our lead mines the foundation of a great lead industry by means of which our lead surplus would have been exported in its higher form of manufacture, would do more to build up Canada than any bonus upon the production of crude lead could possibly do. Still if the government has any conscientious scruples about building up Canadian industries, it could not do less than attempt to restore a mining industry, which, by reason of the aggressive hostility of American producers, had declined. Upon the question of Oriental Immigration, the present government evidently intends to maintain the policy of the province in fact. It remains to be seen what the Dominion government proposes to do. How long does it propose to keep up the disallowance of provincial legislation on this subject? What is the attitude towards disallowance adopted by our Liberal representatives at Ottawa? The Dominion government must answer these questions in some way or another. On the question of the control of the Fisheries also, things are in a very unsatisfactory state. The control exercised by the Dominion government appears to be sufficient for the collection of revenue, but insufficient to justify due expenditure for the maintenance and conservation of our fish resources. There is also the question of better terms financially. But upon this question we are afraid, from the statements of the Hon. Mr. Scott, that the attitude of the Dominion government is one from which the province can hope little or nothing. Undoubtedly there is a federal election coming on soon, and the fact that the cry of the lead industry has to some extent been heard, does not diminish our reasons for thinking so. The present therefore is a time when the legitimate grievances of this province may have a chance of some redress, and when the action of the provincial government may receive support from British Columbia members who have their seats to think of. As to that measure known as Bill No. 16, the idea that the Dominion government could interfere in any way with such an Act is, to our mind, absurd. The province is paramount over its land, and the British parliament has as much jurisdiction over Acts concerning it as the Dominion government has. The powers enjoyed by the province are enjoyed by virtue of a constitution as binding upon the Dominion as upon the Province. It is sometimes doubtful where power to deal with certain matters resides, whether in one authority or the other. But where, under the constitution, there can be no doubt as to where the power resides, that power is sovereign, and there is nothing in the world except the force of arms which can overthrow it. No Dominion government, however absorptive of doubtful powers it had shown itself to be, would dare, for one moment, to interfere with such a matter as the sovereign authority of this province over its own land. The question is not even arguable. But it may be satisfactory to have assurances that the Dominion government has every intention of living within the law which governs itself as well as us. We trust the mission now undertaken to Ottawa will bear fruit. It should in any case result in a clearer understanding of the relative positions of the Dominion and the Province in a number of important matters.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

If a man wishes to hire a skilled mechanic anywhere in the West, either in the United States or Canada, he finds it very hard to get one, no skilled mechanic is ever long out of work, and it is notoriously seldom that his job ever leaves him, so long as he is willing to remain at work. On the other hand, if a man wishes to hire a young man of good address, which means, as a rule, a young man wearing good clothes and possessing some conventional courtesy, and well educated, at say, \$60 a month, or about one-half of a mechanic's wage, he has more applications for the job than he knows what to do with. There is something entirely wrong about such a condition of affairs as that. We spend enormous sums annually to educate the rising generation. With what result? Year after year, our schools turn out thousands of human beings, whose education has tended to fit them for lines of effort already overcrowded, and to unfit them for lines of effort in which there is a continual and ever-increasing demand for skill. "There is no more fortune," says a newspaper in dealing with this question, "no more dazed and lost creature on earth, than the young man who has gone through the schools, and now comes out into the world to hunt a job." That is sadly but undoubtedly true. A young man who has continued his general education till he is seventeen or eighteen or nineteen years of age, has a vague idea that he is fitting himself for something, but if you were to ask him what, he would not be able to tell you. The fact of the matter is, that unless he invests more capital in special training and enters one of the learned professions, or has some special aptitude or talent making him to some extent independent of his education, he is fit only to become a clerk,

of all human occupations the most dreary and least inspiring. Our civilization has never been able to rectify its accepted idea of what constitutes education. Education has been put forward, and almost universally accepted, as the panacea for all human woes. So it is. But it never seems to have occurred to anyone that education could mean anything else than the clerical accomplishments with which learning was identified in the Middle Ages. When we find that the clerical accomplishments the State is bestowing upon the rising generation, are not bringing about the desired results, the remedy is—more clerical accomplishments. If you find that teaching a boy Latin does not fit him for a wholesome, happy, honest and industrious life, the obvious remedy is to teach him Greek as well. You have doubled the dose of the panacea, have you not? We all know the story of the Irishman who was advised to buy one of So-and-So's stoves and save half his fuel, and replied: "Be jabbers, I'll buy two of them and save the whole of it!" That is precisely the manner in which our educational system which, with all due deference, is exactly the same in its essential features in Great Britain, Canada and the United States, meets its obvious failure in training the young to meet the actually existing conditions of life. We are on a wrong tack altogether. There comes a time in a young man's life when, if he is to be a success, the general in his training must give way to the specific. If a success we mean a man who does things, good useful things, whether he makes much money or gains much honor or not. The whole tendency of our education is to postpone the determination of the general into the specific training, and it has its crowning fruit when it produces a human being incapable of finding his proper work in the world and of doing it. That is one side of the shield. Now look at the other. Persons competent to judge, say that mechanical skill is disappearing. True it is that the division of industry and the labor of machines are replacing skilled by unskilled labor in many industries. But out of these very conditions arises an equal, in fact, a greater, need of skill in very many branches of human employment. And people say, who ought to know, that mechanical skill is becoming scarce. Certain it is that mechanical skill never commanded as high a remuneration as it does today. The preventive system is dying out. The actual teaching of trades, the handing down from generation to generation of all the pride and lore of a craft, is disappearing under modern conditions of industry. Surely that was education, one of the best kinds of education, possibly not more valuable, but certainly as valuable as this monkish legacy of grammar and script writing which, with all its accretions and modern developments, has monopolized the name. It produced mighty men, great doers of real things, you can see their busts in the halls of our colleges, where our young men are taught to know about them, but not to emulate their achievements. Thus then, we have two things which vigorous but too little heeded critics see insistent in our national life, a decay of craftsmanship on the one hand, and on the other, the devotion of an increasing proportion of the people to ill-paid, unintellectual and comparatively valueless labor as clerks and suchlike. The remedy is obvious. It is to make the schools do what the workshops are no longer doing, train the eye and hand, as well as the memory, above all, avoid uniformity of educational means, and cultivate the specific aptitude in the pupil whether clerical, mechanical or artistic, as unobtrusively as that aptitude has been made unmistakably manifest.

District-Attorney Folk of St. Louis, who purified the politics of that city single-handed, is spoken of as a possible Democratic candidate for president.

A Socialist-Labor candidate, will be nominated in the Greenwood riding. The Socialists and the Miners' Union have combined to place a candidate in the field.

In 1871, Herr Bebel was the only Socialist-Democrat in the German Reichstag. That party has 81 members in the newly-elected Reichstag and polled 3,000,000 votes throughout Germany.

In the year 1900, San Francisco's exports to the Orient were valued at \$40,000,000, while those from Puget Sound ports amounted to only \$10,000,000. The next year San Francisco's exports declined to \$25,000,000, while those of the Northern cities increased to \$20,000,000. In 1902, San Francisco was passed, the Northern cities having \$27,000,000 to San Francisco's \$26,000,000. For this year, San Francisco exports are estimated at \$28,000,000, and those of Puget Sound ports at \$20,000,000.

## ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine  
**Carter's**  
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of  
*Wm. Wood*  
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.  
Very small and as easy to take as sugar.  
**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**  
FOR HEADACHE.  
FOR DIZZINESS.  
FOR BILIOUSNESS.  
FOR TORPID LIVER.  
FOR CONSTIPATION.  
FOR SALLOW SKIN.  
FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF  
SURE SICK HEADACHE.

The Home Drink  
Hires  
Rootbeer

A package makes five gallons.  
Sold everywhere, or by mail for 25c.  
W. W. Hires, Sole Agent,  
35 St. Peter St., Montreal, Canada.

## QUALITY OR PRICE.

Merchants' Record.  
Of all the many problems that arise in the course of every merchant's business, there is none more important and more difficult of solution than the question of "quality" against "cheapness." To sell, at a reasonable profit, strictly dependable goods to the people who are willing to pay for quality, is the duty of the merchant. He would naturally prefer to deal with people who want quality and are willing to pay for it. This class of trade is much more profitable and is more satisfactory in every way. On the other hand, there is no getting away from the fact that cheapness has a very strong drawing power. While it is true that people who want cheap goods simply because they are cheap, are not the most desirable customers, it is also true that they represent a class that is numerically too strong to ignore. They demand cheapness, and the merchant gets their trade he must do so by handling cheap goods. Cheapness necessarily implies inferiority, and inferiority can only result in the dissatisfaction of the customer. When the goods prove unsatisfactory the price is forgotten, and the store gets a black eye that is not at all deserved. It is true that cheap goods are sometimes fairly satisfactory. Some people are reasonable enough not to expect to get more than they pay for. They are the exception, however. Most buyers of the cheapest kind of goods expect quite as much from them as they do of the best, and herein lies the menace to the merchant who handles the inferior goods. Casual buyers are influenced by cheapness, and low prices will attract a great part of the transient trade; but a truly successful business cannot be built up on the custom of occasional buyers. The merchant must look ahead of the immediate present. He must build for the future. The very best foundation for any business is public confidence. Public confidence will do much more toward gaining confidence and esteem than will mere cheapness. The merchant who talks quality has some real advantages over his competitor who can only say that his goods are cheaper. There is a quality about the term, "the best," that cannot be gained by a merchant who sells the big goods, to his competitor who can only say that his goods are cheaper. It is an unassailable position, and cannot be out-talked on that point. On the other hand, cheapness is altogether relative. The merchant who makes price the first consideration is talking for every competitor who sells cheap goods. He has but one talking point, and when the shopper comes back after pricing his competitor's goods, the only way he has of strengthening his argument is to further lower his price. Unfortunately the merchant cannot always order his business in exact accordance with his wishes. His business policy is to a considerable extent dependent upon the resources of the people from whom he draws his goods. He cannot sell quality to the customers who demand the cheapest, but he should not over-estimate the demand for cheap goods. That many people consider price first, should not blind him to the fact that there are many others who are looking for quality. While it may be necessary to make some concessions to gain the trade of the "cheap" people, he must never lose sight of his main purpose, which is to establish a reputation for the quality and reliability of his goods. In this day of "cheap" goods, quality will win. The merchant who is preaching "quality" sometimes finds it harder to stick to his text when his competitors are all shouting "cheap" with full power of the word. The spirit of competing prompts him to join in the chorus and shout "price" but he must remember that he has a different object. He is building, not for today, but for tomorrow and next year and for the years to come. He is trying to convince the people of the genuine merit of his goods, and to hold the friendship of his customers who realize that cheapness is incompatible with true worth, for these are the people who will prove a permanent benefit to his business.

## GRANDMOTHER'S GARDEN.

I've been back to grandmother's garden where the dear old flowers grow That she planted there, and tended in the summer long ago. The sweet, old fashioned flowers that used to delight her so. There are lilacs by gate and doorway, and lilies, all in a row. Where the roses and peonies were trumpet for fairy hands to blow. And southernwood, so softly fragrant, by the door stone worn and low. Think—! are rich with odors of olive and myrrh are there. And I seem, as I catch their fragrance, to be in the house of prayer. In grandmother's pew, on Sunday, close by the pulpit seat. I can see her there with her hymn book open at "Wee" or "Dear." With a bunch of her garden posies between its leaves, and hear the voice that has so often said: "Heaven for many a year." Grandmother gave her flowers to crown the maiden's head. When she stood at the marriage altar and a wife's "I will" was said. And they came to her for blossoms to put in the hands of the dead. I remember the summer morning when grandmother heard the call Of the angel of death, whose summons will some day come to us all. The first June roses were blowing down by the garden wall. "How sweet they are," she whispered, "What dear things God has made. I am going to dwell in a country where the flowers never fade." Then she folded her hands on her bosom, and it seemed as if she prayed. She looked so peaceful, so happy, with her hands clasped on her breast, Holding the flowers we brought her, the blossoms she loved the best. That we thought the Heaven she had gone to was a place of sweetest rest. Over her grave in the churchyard I have often stood and grieved, But I think of her now in the garden of God, where the lilies grow. And I fancy she tends the flowers as she used to tend to them here. —By Ellen E. Rexford in Home and Flowers.

A delightful sail to Port Angeles and return. Excellent music on each trip by Fifth Regiment Band. Take steamer City of Nanaimo, plenty of deck accommodation, with comfortable stateroom chairs. Fare only 50 cents return.

Two cases of Norfolk suits, with knickers or long trousers, to hand. B. Williams & Co.

Try serving berries, 60c. to \$1.10; watermelon, 10c.; jelly glasses, 50c. and 60c.; preserve funnels, household scales, jelly presses, etc., at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.

## SPENCER'S

WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE.

## Hosiery and Underwear for Men and Women

Nobody knows anything about what the weather is going to be tomorrow, since the weather men are all at sea, but sizzling weather is waiting to pounce on us as soon as it gets a chance.

Today you can secure underwear and hosiery at little cost, and prepare for the hot weather.

## Women's Stockings

At 10c. a pair, regular 3 for 50c. of plain black cotton Hemsdorf dye, double heels, sole and toe.

At 3 pairs for 50c.; regular 25c. a pair; a soft make of cotton Hosiery, seamless.

At 20c. a pair, Boys' 2-1 ribbed cotton Hosiery.

This stocking will give extra good wear.

At 35c. a pair, 3 pair for \$1.00; Women's summer weight cashmere Hosiery, also about 20 dozen left out of 100 dozen mixed lot of 50c. cashmere Hosiery, marked 35c. a pair.

The demand of the British government that the two new Canadians it so heavily subsidizes shall maintain a speed average of 25 knots an hour for a season, has to this date prevented the letting of the contract for the construction of the new vessels costing about \$10,000,000 thrown back upon them would be a great hardship for any firm of builders. Twenty-three and a half knots is the record for a single voyage.

## Was Going Into Consumption

Doctors Told Her—Found New Life and Health in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. J. B. Tardiff, Mariapolis, Man., writes: "When I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food my health was in a terrible bad condition. My doctor told me that I was going into consumption and for nearly three years my bowels were so loose and watery that I was continually kept weak and run down. In spite of the many remedies used I gradually grew worse and worse. I could scarcely get about the house and suffered a great deal from backache, stomach and kidney troubles. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food proved to be exactly what I needed and by keeping up this treatment for a time I got so strong and well that I did my own housework and sometimes worked in the fields without feeling any the worse for it. It is a pleasure as well as a duty for me to recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. My husband was cured of kidney disease and urinary troubles by using Dr. Chase's Liver Pills."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmonson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

## Alexandra Royal College

OF MUSIC AND ART  
Special Mid-summer Session.

An opportunity now offers for teachers and advanced students to review their repertoire with HERB STORVICK, from the 1st August to 5th September. Special rates have been made. Application for lessons and time should be secured as soon as possible. Herb Storvik's office hours, 11 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m.

MR. FRANK WATERS.  
(Accompanist of Madame Adeline Patti, Madame Abiani, etc.) begs to announce that he is prepared to receive a limited number of advanced students (singing and piano) during the summer and early autumn months. For terms, etc., apply to the Secretary.

**MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.**  
Insure in the  
MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.  
SWINERTON & ODDY  
702 GOVERNMENT ST.

## FOR SALE

Choice Building Lots  
On Telcher, Cook, Scoresby and Richardson streets, near Linden avenue, being a subdivision of

**Secs. 2 and 23 Fairfield Farm Estate**  
The property of Sir Joseph W. Pattison, K.C.M.G. For prices and terms apply to  
**E. CROW BAKER**  
54 Government Street.

## Women's Underwear

At 6c. worth 10c.; Women's white Swiss ribbed Vests, no sleeves.

At 10c., Women's soft cotton Vests, closely woven, elastic ribbed.

At 12 1/2c., Swiss ribbed Vests, lace yoke.

At 25c., summer weight wool Vests, short sleeves.

At 75c., lightweight, natural wool, unshrinkable Vests and Drawers.

## Men's Half Hose

At 10c., fast black cotton double heels, sole and toe, seamless.

At 12 1/2c. a pair, worth 20c.; English merino Socks, colors red and brown mixed. Those who are in the habit of using this hose will know the bargain they're getting.

At 25c. a pair, worth 35c.; a various assortment of dropstitch hose, fancy embroidered, polka dot listie or cotton or lace listie.

## Men's Underwear

Double-thread Halbriggan, 75c. Suit.



## Men's Ten Dollar Suits

The man who jumped from the burning ship to the iceberg, experienced a very violent change of temperature, and a violent change of weather. That is what you will experience in buying one of these "ten dollar" summer suits you get five dollars' worth more than you pay for.

BOYS' HALIFAX TWEED SUITS, ALL SIZES TO 30. COLORS FAWN AND DARK GREY. SPECIAL \$1.90 A SUIT. MOST STORES WOULD SELL THEM AT \$2.75.

## Rubber Goods

Special Hot Water Bags with hold-fast stopper; can't get lost or mislaid. It is connected to the handle of the bag by a neat little nickel-plated ring and chain. Price \$1.25.

Anti-Colic Nursing Set, consisting of one graduated bottle, one bottle brush, one anti-colic nipple and one nipple brush. Price 25c.

2-Quart Fountain Syringe, 65c.

## The Hinton Electric Co., Ltd.

62 GOVERNMENT STREET.  
**ELECTRIC APPARATUS & IRON SUPPLIES**

**Selling Agents—**  
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED  
CANADA FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

## BUSY BUYERS

Our customers have been this week. Our stores have proven a fertile field for buyers, who have taken us at our word. Have you shared in the harvest of honest merchandise values? Here is another opportunity. Read the list carefully. Tell your friends about it.

## THE LIST

SOAPS—  
PEARLS' UNSCENTED GLYCERINE, per cake ..... 10c.  
PEARLS' TOILET, per cake ..... 5c.  
CLAYBARK'S UNSCENTED GLYCERINE, 3 cakes ..... 25c.  
PURE NATIVE POIN, per bottle ..... 25c.

## The "West End" Grocery Co., Ltd.

PHONE 88 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## The Saunders' Grocery Co., Ltd.

PHONE 28 29 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

## The Paterson Shoe Co's Stores

**SOROSIS**  
"The Perfected American Shoe for Women."  
We have just opened another large shipment of these popular high grade Shoes in all sizes and widths.

## CITY SHOE HOUSE

OLD WESTSIDE. 70 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## ...CATCH ON...

Tangle Foot Fly Paper, 25 Double Sheets 45 cents.

**Jos. Renouf, = City Grocer**  
Opposite City Hall

## KING EDWARD VII.

Has given instructions for gas, which has hitherto been in use at Sandringham, to be entirely superseded by

## Electric Light

So that you will see even kings recognize its superiority. Try it in your home; you will not regret the experiment.

**B. C. ELECTRIC CO., 35 Yates Street.**















1000